Preserve

G. R. S. 58]

File No. 46-15

Previous references.
San 13-15 & 112 B Jan 3 1915.
do - & 415 Nov. 1915.

1916.

Serial Nos. 1-5

(Sanitary)

Later references.
San 85-16 & 112 B Sept 1916

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-5.

Part B for May 1916.

SUBJ.

'sal of the Shimoga T. District Committee
'st the Amani System for carrying out
malarial operations in places where
Contract System is not possible.

G.O. No 6212-5. dt. 24. 2. 16.

Sanctions the adoption of the Amani System
for carrying out anti malarial operations
in the Shimoga District in places where
Contract System is not possible and observes
that suitable arrangements may be made
for supervising the work so that full value
is got for the money expended

To the Dy Commr & Chairman Dt. D. Committee
Shimoga Dt

W D 1351—GPB—20,000—13-12-15

No 8706 dt. 29.5.16.

Suggests that the Report on the Sent Sanitary & malarial
Survey of certain villages in the Kumsi Sub Taluk by Mr
Howe may be got printed, circulated and placed at the disposal
of the Press.

G. R. S. 11] 1915-16

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Sanitary)

NOTES.

File No. 4 6-15

FILE HEADING.

Adoption of the Amani System for carrying out Anti-Malarial operations in the Shimoga District.

From

The Deputy Commissioner & Chairman, D. Committee, Shimoga

No. 15 Dated 15-9-15 Received 20-9-15

Diary No. 1158	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Requests sanction to the proposal of the Shimoga District Committee to adopt the Amani system for carrying out Anti-Malarial operations in places where Contract system is not possible.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

If approved the Dy Commr will be requested to forward a Copy of the report from the District Health officer Shimoga District regarding the Malarial survey of all the villages in the Kumsi Sub Taluk & also details

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—20,006—8-8-14

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sun File No. 46 of 1915-16

Serial No.	
	for Rs 500/- being the estimated amount for each gang of Coolies.
	The Dy. Com may also be asked whether he is satisfied that the adoption of the anana system in some of the localities will not be financially disadvantageous to Govt
	~~The Dy. Com may also be asked whether he is satisfied that the adoption of the anana system in some of the localities will not be financially disadvantageous to Govt~~ 23/9 ~~to adopt proper safe work the anana system~~
	2. Draft acct to marginal rule Mm 23/9
	3 Draft submitted 4. Issue Mm 24.9.15 23/9 23/9
2	5. To the same officer. Letter no. 2626 dy 28th Sept. 1915: With refce to Sl. 1, requests him to forward a copy of the Dist. Health officer's report on the Malarial Survey of the Kumasi Sub-Taluk & specific proposals & and also details for Rs. 500/- the estimated cost for each gang of coolies.
3	6) From the same officer no. 36 dy 2-12-15: With reference to Sl. 2, forwards copy of the District Health officer's Report on Sanitar

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—30-4-15.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Sun File No. 46 of 1915-16 | 3

Serial No.

Visit survey of the Kurnool Sub Jail and his specific proposals thereon together with details for the employment of gangs of Coolies

1. Items of work specifically recommended by Mr. Kurse are:-

(1) Dealing with as many mosquito breeding grounds as possible that are in or about the villages and thus to decrease the number of mosquitoes.

(2) Minor drainage works, viz filling in or draining by canalisation into the nearest water course all such pits which are within 100 yards limit of the villages. As this work cannot be expected to be done by the villagers satisfactorily it is suggested that it should be done by a gang of Coolies under the supervision of a Sub-overseer.

(3) Shifting of villages entirely to new sites or partially according to circumstances.

(4) Providing the villagers with wells that shall be a sufficient quantity of wholesome water always.

(5) Selection in each village of a site for dumping manure.

(6) Clearing of jungle within half a mile radius of the villages

(7) Educating the people on sanitary matters

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15.

General and Revenue Secretariat. Sum File No. 46 of 1915-16

Serial No.

(8) Lessening the poverty of the people and improving their economic conditions by means of the Co-Operative movement.

(9) Rendering more medical aid.

From the report of Mr. Karve on the sanitary Test survey of the Kumon Sub Jail, it may be observed that it was Conducted on the following lines and information gathered on the following points

(a) A set of questions was drawn up for the Overseer who was deputed for the purpose to collect information when he visited the village

(b) Comparison of population as recorded during the past Censuses and inferences therefrom as to the Condition of local Culture and agricultural occupations also on habits & diseases

(c) Insanitary Condition of villages owing want of wide roads and lanes, Conservancy drainage & such like Coming under sanitation. want of ventilation, lighting, free from dampness &c are factors of unsanitation within the sphere of individual house owner.

(d) Situation of villages in the midst of paddy fields.

(e) The Construction of pucca drains and

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Gen. File No. 45 of 1915-16

Serial No.

The closing up of pits in & about villages

(b) Shifting of such villages that are scheduled in progress to a better locality

(c) Necessity for a pure water supply as the existing sources, viz., surface well, a borden & tank are liable to gross pollution.

(d) Removal of the existing Lantana manure pits to a definite place

(e) Ascertaining the extent of the prevalence of malaria by examining children for spleen.

8 orders are solicited as to whether the proposal of the Committee to adopt the Amani system for carrying out anti-malarial operations in places where Contract system is not possible may be sanctioned.

Submitted for orders

18.12.15

9 The report is interesting

10. The only point on which orders are now required is whether the Committee may adopt the Amani System for carrying out anti-malaria operations in places where Contract System is not possible

11 A draft may be sanctioning the proposal, and

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15.

saying that it is trusted suitable arrangements will be made for supervising the work so that full value is got for the money expended

ARD 31/12

31/12

12) Draft submitted as early orders appear necessary on the ~~Specific~~ points raised by the Committee.

3.1.16

5/1

13) The report of the Health Office will again be studied to see what further useful action can be taken thereon

Addl 6/1/16

Genl sec 14) The draft-act may be approved.

Draft approved

10/2

Send memo 15) Draft approved as in 2nd memo

Addl 10/2

21/2/16

16) Issue & resubmit

Addl 21/2

4 17) To the Dy. Comrs. & Chairmen, M. I. Cs. & the Comptroller to forth. G.O. No. 6212-5 Dy 24-2-16

GPB—20,000—30-6-15.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Law. File No. 46 of 1915-16

Serial No.

Sanctions the proposal contained in d/- with the observation that suitable arrangements will be made for supervising the work so that full value is got for the money expended.

18 Submitted with reference to para/3 of the note.

28.2.16

19 The report of Mr Karve on the Sanitary Condition of 34 villages of Kennoi Sub Dale forms very interesting reading, and in the appendices is brought together a wealth of data which ~~~~ gives a clear picture of the needs of the locality.

20 Though ~~to a great~~ his conclusions in the text are not exhaustive, and his investigations were not aimed at ascertaining the extent to which diseases other than malaria & Small pox are prevalent in these villages, the facts ascertained & set forth in the report give definiteness to several vague statements that are being made in regard to Malarial Conditions.

21 His village wise study of births & deaths & of the growth or decline

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

of population as proved from the Censuses clearly show that there is a real loss of vitality in the ~~Mad~~ population of most of the villages surveyed, & that in dry villages, population has not decreased even in the Malwa as sanitary & healthy conditions were secured

12 It is only by accumulating a mass of detailed data and ~~by~~ by subjecting them to close study of experts both inside & outside the State that we shall be able to ~~know~~ prove how far the methods pursued affect the conditions or influence & in what manner they require alteration

13 In fact, the Committees were enjoined, in para 11 of the G.O. of 22-2-16 sanctioning the Malwa Improvement Scheme, to study such conditions closely and ~~publish them~~ bring to light facts worthy of notice ~~But~~ Mr Kaves' appears to be the only detailed & careful survey to study so far made, and it will therefore open the eyes of other officers & members if the report is printed and circulated

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 46 of 1915-16

Serial No.	
	among all the Committees & their Members, & also placed at the disposal of the Press.
	24) Subject under
	Genl Secy) Bom 17/3.
24	25) The Malwa D. C. may be requested to do the needful. A Suggestion to this effect may be made. draft below. Dueel Bom 21/4
	26) Draft submitted by 22.4.16 Genl Secy Bom 22/4/16.
	27) Approved Dueel 23/5
	28) Issue by 24/5
5	29) To The Dy. Comr. & Chairman Dist. D. C. Shimoga. Letter No. 870 dated 29.5.16. In continuation of Sl. 4, suggests that the papers referred to in Sl. 3 may be printed, circulated and also placed at the disposal of the press at the discretion of the Committees.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

Sany. 46-15:

No. 15

Office of the Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District.
Dated Shimoga, the 15th September 1915.

From

W. Matthan, Esquire, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,
Malnad Improvement Committee,
S h i m o g a.

To

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esquire, B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that in January last the District Health Officer, Shimoga District, conducted a Sanitary and Malarial Survey of all the villages in the Kumsi Sub Taluk included in the scope of the Malnad Improvement Scheme, with the help of two executive officials deputed for the purpose and submitted a report. It was placed before the Malnad Improvement Committee at its meeting held in March 1915, when it was resolved that the District Health Officer be asked to send specific proposals regarding the same.

2. The proposals received from the Health Officer has been considered by the Committee at its meetings held on the 28th May and 30th July 1915 when among other matters it was resolved that "as regards antimalarial operations 7 gangs costing about Rs. 500 each - 2 for Kumsi Sub Taluk and 1 for each of the Taluks of Tirthahalli, Nagar, Sagar, Sorab and Shikarpur be employed for the present".

3. In carrying out operations under the Malnad Improvement Scheme it is found expedient to adopt different methods according

to

GPB—100,000—29-7-14

1915-16.

From

K. Matthan, Esquire, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner & Chairman,
Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga.

To

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esquire, B.A.,B.I.
Secretary to the Government of
Mysore, General Department,
Bangalore.

Dated 15th September 1915

Despatched

Received

General No. 15

No.

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT.

Applies for Government sanction for the adoption of the Amani system by employing gangs of coolies for carrying out Anti-malarial operations in the District in places where the contract system is not possible.

to the nature of the locality and its capacity to supply the demand for labour. In a locality where contractors are available Contract system of letting out the work will - have preference and where they are not, arrangements will have to be made to import the requisite number of labourers from outside and get the work done under Amani system, i.e. employment of gangs of coolies with a head man for each gang, fully equipping them with necessary tools and - plants and paying them fluctuating salaries calculated on the number of days and hours they actually work.

4. A lump sum of Rs 5,000 is provided in the Committee's Programme for the current year for "Improvement of Drainage, filling up Insanitary Pits etc." and the cost of the present proposal which comes to Rs 3,500 may be met out of this sum. It is intended to employ 2 gangs in Kumsi and 1 in each of Tirthahalli, Nagar. Sagar, Sorab and Shikarpur.

5. In these circumstances, I have the honor to request that early orders of Government be obtained for the carrying out of the work as above proposed.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Appanna

For Deputy Commissioner & Chairman,

Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga.

SAR.

2/15 + S Sec. 21-15

G. R. S. 26]

SUBJECT Amani system for carrying out anti-malarial operations in the Shimoga District.

Diary No. of letter replied to 1158

Section Sanry.
File No. 46-15-
Serial No. 2

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Sanitary)

, the 191 .

No. 2626
San 46-15-2
Dy 28-9-15

Date of issue 28-9-15

To The Deputy Commissioner & Chairman
D. C. Committee, Shimoga

Signed by for M. S. Ramachandra Rao

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 15 dated the 15th September 15 requesting sanction to the decision of the Committee to adopt the Amani system for carrying out anti-malarial operations in places where Contract system is not possible, I am directed to request you to be so good as to forward

over.

A Copy of the report from the Dr
Health Officer, Shimoga District, regarding
the Malarial Survey of the Kumsi Sub-Dist
and specific proposals thereon and
also details for Rs 500/- being the
Estimated Cost for each Pump of Wells.

I have to
Now
2579
for Secretary

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

P 2063 Sanitary 46-15-3 14

No. 36
incl 2 with Appendices A & E.

Office of the Malnad Improvement Committee,

Shimoga District.

Dated Shimoga 1st December 1915.

From

K. Matthan, Esquire, B.A.,

Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,

Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga

To

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esquire, B.A.,B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

Referring to your No. 2626 Sanitary 46-15-2 dated 28th September 1915 anent the proposals of the Malnad Improvement Committee for carrying out generally under Amani system anti-malarial operations in the District, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the report from the District Health Officer, on a Test Sanitary and Malarial Survey of the village in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk included in the scope of the Malnad Improvement Scheme under Government order dated 24th February 1914, and his subsequent specific proposals thereon:-

2. The details of the estimated cost of Rs 500 for each gang of coolies that should be employed for the aforesaid purpose of carrying out anti-malarial operations are as shown below:-

A gang will consist generally of not more than 12 coolies with a gangman at its head on a salary of Rs 15 per mensem. Each day's wages for a cooli will on an average be 6 annas; it may range from 4 annas to 8 annas. Round about Kumsi the rate of wages goes up to 8 annas a day for adult male, but if women are employed they may be had on a wage of from 4 annas to 8 annas.

A ganga to Rs. ganga

but if women are employed they may be paid on a wage of from

minimum rate of wages goes up to 8 annas a day for adult mal

8 annas. It may range from 4 annas to 8 annas. Round about

coolies with a sardar at its head on a salary of Rs 15 per

month. Each day's wages for a coolie will on an average be

A page will contain normally of not more than 15

below:-

Rs. The details of the estimated cost of Rs 30 for

each sardar certified that should be employed for [illegible]

in the Kudal Sub-Taluk included in the scope of the Malaria

Officer, on a Test Sanitary and Malarial Survey of the villa-

Improvement Scheme under Government order dated 9th February

1914, and his subsequent specific proposals therein:-

Referring to your No. 2626 Sanitary 46-IC-) dated

28th September 1915 anent the proposals of the Malaria Impro-

vement Committee for carrying out generally under Annual Water

Sanitation operations in the District, I have the honor to

forward herewith copy of the report from the District Health

Officer, on a Test Sanitary and Malarial Survey of the villa-

Sir,

General Department, Bangalore,

Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esquire, B.A.,B.L.,

Malaria Improvement Committee, Shimoga.

Dewan Commissioner and Chairman,

Matthan, Esquire, B.A.,

From

Dated Shimoga 1st December 1915.

Shimoga District.

No.

Office of the Malaria Improvement Committee,

Working hours will be between 7 A.M. to 12 noon and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

In a week there will be half or one full non-working day which will be fixed with reference to the shandy day of the respective localities.

The wages will be paid by the head gangman once a week on the non-working day in the presence of either the Patel or the Shanbhogue, out of the advance money of Rs. 30 which the headman should always have with him out of the imprest of Rs. 50 sanctioned to the Amildar.

Each gang will have the following set of tools supplied to it:-

1. Pickaxes	4 at about Rs.	1-2-0	each	4-8-0
2. Spades	3 "	1-2-0	"	3-6-0
3. Crowbars	2 "	2-0-0	"	4-0-0
4. Axe	1 "	1-0-0	"	1-0-0
5. Bill hooks	3 "	0-8-0	"	1-8-0
6. Pans	4 "	0-12-0	"	3-0-0
7. Provision for any other tool if found necessary later on or slight variation in prices.		2-10-0		2-10-0
			Rs.	20-0-0

According to the scale fixed above the charges for carrying out the operations for about 3 months will work out thus:-

Wages for 12 coolies at Rs. 4/8 a day for one week of 6½ days (maximum)	29-4-0
For 3 months (13 weeks)	380-4-0
Gangman's salary for the period	45-0-0
Tools	20-0-0
Provision for unforeseen sundry extra charges during the whole period if any	54-12-0
Total Rs.	500-0-0

working hours will be between 7 A.M. to 12 noon and 2 P.M. to 6 P.

4 In a week there will be half or one full working day which will be fixed with reference to the yearly day of the respective localities.

5 The wages will be paid by the head gangman once a week on the non-working day in the presence of either the Patel or the - panchayatdar out of the advance money of Rs 30 which the labourers always have with him out of the imprest of Rs 60 advanced to the Amildar.

Each gang will have the following set of tools supplied to it:-

1. Pickaxes	4	at about Rs 1-8-0 each	4-8-0
2. Spades	2	" 1-8-0 "	3-0-0
3. Crowbars	2	" 2-0-0 "	4-0-0
4. Axe	1	" 1-0-0 "	1-0-0
5. Billhooks	3	" 0-8-0 "	1-8-0
6. Pans	4	" 0-12-0 "	3-0-0
7. Provision for any other tool if found necessary later on or slight variation in price		2-10-0	2-10-0
		Rs	20-0-0

According to the scale fixed above the charges for carrying out these operations for about 3 months will work out thus:-

Wages for 18 coolies at Rs 4/8 a day for one week of 6½ days (maximum)	29-4-0
For 3 months (13 weeks)	381-4-0
Gangman's salary for the period	45-0-0
Tools	20-0-0
Provision for unforeseen sundry extr charges during the whole period if any	24-12-0
Total Rs	500-0-0

3. I have the honor to request that early orders of Government may kindly be obtained in the matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Apparao for

for Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,

Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga.

H.N.K.

I have the honor to request that early orders or
Government may kindly be obtained in the matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,

Inland Improvement Committee, Nirpur.

Enc. to Lr. dt. 1-1-13

Specific recommendations regarding the Improvements of certain villages coming under the Palnad Improvement Scheme in Kumsi Sub-Taluk.

1. In the forefront of all recommendations I would place the anti-malarial measures. As a result of these measures, - it should not be expected, that all mosquitoes are exterminated and all mosquitoes breeding places are drained or otherwise treated. What is aimed at is to deal with as many of the -- mosquito breeding grounds as possible, that are in about the villages and to reduce the number of mosquitoes.

We should be content in the first instance with minor drainage works. Major drainage works such as draining of - large marshes and lowering of the level of subsoil water -- . which require the advice of special Engineers need not be now considered, at least till the minor works are executed.

The minor drainage works that may now be taken in -- hand are filling in or draining by canalisation into the nearst water course, all such pits and hallows which are within 100 Yards limit of the villages.

I am afraid the villagers in spite of all pressure, -- would not likely undertake these works. Even if they do, -- they would not do them in as satisfactory a manner as is desirable.

I would suggest for the execution of these works the employment of a gang of 12 coolies with three head-men under the supervision of a sub-overseer.. The area may be divided into three blocks: each block being worked by 4 coolies under a headman. One cooly ought to be able to clean off at least 100 square - yards of area each day. Agriculturists will make the best men for this work.

The maintenance of works, when complete, would have to be done by the villagers. All fresh excavations within 1000 yards zone of the villages should be strictly interdicted.

The best time for commencing the works should be about the middle of September. For then just after the heavy monsoon rains, it would be possible to ascertain where all water-stagnating pits exist and how best to deal with them.

I believe if properly done, the minor drainage works in the villages in question would not take longer than three months.

When the works are started regular accounts of the work done should be kept.

2. Shifting of villages entirely to new sites.

Certain villages have been built on unsuitable sites. The nature's disadvantages have been exaggerated by human hand. It would not be possible except at a prohibitive cost, to improve these villages on their present sites.

I would therefore propose shifting of these villages to entirely new sites. The following are the villages requiring shifting:-

1) Tuppur, (2) Koragi (3) Horabailu (4) Chordi (5) Hosur (KUrsi), (6) Balekoppa (7) Sherigere and (8) Malalkoppa.

It is needless to state that when shifted to new sites the formation of the villages would have to be done on approved plans.

The shifting of Chordi and Sherigere have already been taken up.

Certain villages require partial shifting and certain others extensions as they are overcrowded. Adagadi requires partial shifting and Mandagatta and Ittigehalli extension.

- The maintenance of works, when completed, must -
have to be done by the villagers. All known existing -
within 1000 yards zone of the villages should be kept in
interested.

- The best time for commencing the work would be -
about the middle of September, for then just after the -
heavy monsoon rains, it would be possible to accomplish -
where all water-standing pits exist as now left to -
deal with them.

I believe it probably were the minor irrigation works
in the villages in question would not take long, or even -
three months.

Also that works are started regularly according to -
done should be kept.

2. Splitting of villages suitably to law.

Obtain villages have been built on a regular
pipes. The nature's dispensaries have been established
by human hands. It would not be possible unless a fresh-
pitiful sight, to find three times villages or plain that it
me existing as sites. The following are the villages which
ing splitting:

(1) Kanpur, (2) Morgi (3) Lonpuria (4) Gondi (5) Nona
Kumawa) (6) Ratnakha (7) Mohipura and (8) Mal Kotra.

Idle regulars to which were applied to me
ation of the villages would have to be done o
The splitting of Gondi and Lonpuria villages
-peration up.

Certain villages: Indore Municipal limits, [illegible]
-ncements exemptions so they are cancelled, many it reduces

3. Water Supply.

A number of villages have very bad drinking water supply, These villages would have to be gradually given, at least, one drinking water well each. I would put down the cost of a katcha well at Rs 400 and of a pukka well at Rs 1000. I would further suggest fitting up the pukka wells with hand pumps. Very good and comparatively cheap makes are in the market. Myers are considered to be one of the best.

The following villages require drinking water wells:- (1) Kunnihosur (2) Tuppur -new village, (3) Sannivasa , (4) Horabailu -new village, (5) Koragi -new village, (6) Chordi - new village, (7) Chikmarsa (8) Hosur - Kumsi.new village, (9) Chikdanavadi (10) Chamenahalli - I believe it is under contemplation to give a well to this village under Village Improvement Scheme, (11) Hubanahalli (12) Chinmane (13) Anesara (14) Channanahalli (15) Sherigere - new village (16) Tavarekoppa (17) Gavatitevara (18) Kenchikoppa (19) Bilguni (20) Bilvadarkoppa and (21) Ragihosahalli.

In sirking a well, it is important that water beneath the 1st impermeable stratum is tapped. Very often surface water is tapped with the result that the water tapped is brackish and the well dries up in summer when water is most urgently required.

I do not believe in giving "some kind of well or other". If a well is given, it should be such that it provides the villagers with a <u>sufficient quantity of wholesome water always</u>.

In every one of the villages above mentioned there is urgent necessity for a fresh drinking water well.

In the following villages repairs to existing sources of water supply are required. They may be either of the nature of deepening the well or construction of a parapet wall and a pulley.

20

(1) Chinmane (2) Mandighatta (3) Jinganhalli (4) Doddanavadi (5) Adagadi (6) Sadikoppa (7) Ittigehalli (8) Tamadihalli and (9) Dodmadali.

I would put down the ~~xxxx~~ total cost of such repairs at Rs 2000.

4. Sites for dumping manure.

The present practice of dumping manure indiscriminately in and about the village is detrimental to the health of the villagers. The emanations from the rotting manure tends to lower the vitality and the flies that breed out infect man - with a variety of diseases.

Every village now surveyed requires a specified site for durping manure. When such a site is selected, dumping of - manure in close proximity to houses should be strictly prohibited.

5. Clearing of jungle.

Clearing of jungle within half a mile radius of the - villages has been reported to have been reduced the amount of malaria in some parts of India. A jungle clearing experiment may be tried in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk. Jungle includes scrub jungle

Sd. J.V. Karve

19/5/1915. District Health Officer,

Shimoga District..

" C O P Y "

M. Appaiah

Secretary, Malnad Improvement

Committee, Shimoga District.

4. Type of Dwelling Preferred.

[illegible]

I would not [illegible] some mixed type of [illegible]

(a) Terraced

(b) [illegible] (c) Detached (d) Semi-detached (e) [illegible]

(f) Bungalow (g) [illegible] (h) [illegible]

5. Location Desired.

[illegible] the choice in the matter of the village in which [illegible] Single individuals [illegible] would be content to live in a village where there was a public house, but married people with children would prefer a village free from such temptations.

Nearly all the villages mentioned [illegible] as being [illegible] with a variety of dwellings.

Is there any village in which you would like to live? - Some villages are mentioned as being [illegible] the village. The question "Why do you like it?" brought forth many answers. The most frequent was "Nothing I know of", or "Nothing in particular". Some villages [illegible] as being [illegible] and [illegible] Some villages are mentioned as being [illegible] and [illegible] Some villages are mentioned as being [illegible] and [illegible]

Is there any village in which you would not like to live? - Some villages are mentioned as being [illegible] and [illegible] Some villages are mentioned as being [illegible] and [illegible]

Enc. to Sanj. 46-15-3

Report on the

TEST SANITARY SURVEY CONDUCTED IN KUMSI SUB TALUK.

Enc. to Sany. 46-15-3.

I. Introduction.

In the course of an informal discussion between the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Heblikar Ex-Sub Division officer and myself about the best method of conducting Sanitary Survey to secure definite information to guide us in working out the several items under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, it was decided that the matter be placed before the Shimoga District Committee at its next meeting and its views obtained thereon.

Accordingly on 4th September 1914 the subject was placed before the committee, who approved of the idea of a sur-vey and recommended that it may be started in the Kumsi Sub Taluk from the 10th September 1914.

The committee deputed Overseer Mr. Venkatarama Iyer for the work and the Deputy Commissioner kindly lent two Sanitary Inspectors to work in this connection. One of the latter pleaded in the early stages of the work, some domestic and per-sonal inconveniences and had to be sent away in consequence. The other worked till nearly the end when he also had to be relieved as he was wnted in his taluk and as it was considered that Mr. Venkatarama Iyer could himself finish the work.

II. Mode of work:-

On the 10th September, I went to Kumsi with Mr. Heblikar and with a view to secure uniformity of procedure and complete-

-ness

completemess of information, we drew up a set of questions to be answered by the Overseer on inspecting the villages. They were finally approved by the Deputy Commissioner on the same day and are given in annexure A for reference.

They may be roughly grouped under 3 main heads (1) Statistics: such as Census and Khaneshumari figures, the area of the village, the area under cultivation, the Births and Deaths figures &c, (2) General Sanitation (3) Malaria and Vaccination.

The Overseers had to go from Village to Village during the day, collect the required information and enter in the books supplied for the purpose as answers for the questions contained therein.

On the 11th Mr. Heblikar and myself went out with the Overseers to a village and conducted its survey before them in order to intimate them in the work. I taught them also to examine children for spleen and to note the spleen rate in the books. I tested the work done by them during the next two days and found that I could safely entrust it to their hands. Thereafter they did the work themselves, of course under my constant and direct supervision and guidance where necessary.

The survey was completed about the end of November 1914. Thirtyfour populated villages of the Kumsi Sub-Taluk coring under the Malnad Improvement Scheme were surveyed by the Overseers.

The towns of Kumsi and Aiynur and the villages of Someshetti-koppa and Kohalli were done by me.

III. Difficulties encountered with the work.

Many difficulties were encountered in the course of the work, mainly owing to the inexplicable reluctance of the villagers to permit their children to be examined for spleen and to supply required information. The Overseers were new men with no local influence and a considerable portion of their time was taken up in marching to the villages and back to their camps which were limited in number on account of the difficulty in procuring suitable accomodation and bare necessities of life. The generally inaccurate and incomplete way way in which the Births and Deaths Registers are maintained seriously affected the mortuary statistics.

IV. The Report.

For the sake of convenient reference, I have ~~surmised~~ summerised the results of ~~the~~ a tabular form (annexure B) and shall offer h e r e a few general remarks.

Population:- The Census figures for 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 have been taken into consideration. In 1881, there was an artificial and temporary rise in the general population, owing to the exodus of people from the Maidan to the Malnad parts during the great famine of 1877.

The

The manganese boom in the decade 1901-1911 led partly to immigration from the outside and partly to local variations only. Compare the figures for Maleshanker that showed no population for 1891 and 1901 but showed 100 in 1911.

In Kumsi Sub-Taluk there is generally scarcity of local labour for agricultural purposes and in consequence some lambani families have been induced to colonise in the Sub-Taluk.

Cf: Chennapalli.

In spite of these factors we have to face the stern fact that the population of the Sub-Taluk has on the whole declined. Certain villages which were shown as populated in 1911 Census have since become "bechirak". For example Kudi, Hoskote, Adinkottige, Gopashettipura and Duggalimane. (total population 302)

Three villages, Chickmarsa, Dodmathal and Horabyle show continous decrease in population from 1881 to 1911, due to both emigration and high death rate consequent on their extremely insanitary condition. In Chickamarasa, for the last 5 years there have been 42 deaths but only 23 births. In Horabyle, for the past 8 years, 15 is the number of the dead as against 7 born during the same period. In Dodmathale 3 deaths have occurred in the past 2 years with only one birth to its credit. These village are small and so the usual argument about births being not so accurately registered as deaths, has no force here.

Seventeen villages show an increase in population between 1891 and 1901 but a decrease between 1901 and 1911.

Nine villages show a decline in population between 1891-1901 and ah increase between 1901-1911. These variations are probably due to migration consequent on the growth of the Mangahese Industry.

Only 4 villages show a general increase in population from 1891 tp 1911. Of these Guddenkoppa & Danvandi are comparatively dry and healthy.

A list of all these villages clasified on these lines forms annexure C.

The appreciable decrease in the population in spite of the natural fertility of the soil appears to be due to (1) Malaria and its complications, causing heavy mortality (2) consequent emigration of the people from these parts (3) frequent outbreaks of cholera, small-pox, plague and epidemic Pneumonia and (4) the very heavy mortality among women at childbirth and of infants under one year.

Births and Deaths Registers.

In large villages these registers cannot be relied upon as they are not accurately maintained. Instead of making the entries as the events occur, the Patel generally puts it off to the end of the month, trusting that his memory will not play him

false. Besides the cause of death as given by the Patel is absolutely unreliable as he cannot diagnose the disease. The age at death as entered in the register is equally un-reliable.

General Sanitation.

It may at the outset be stated that all the villages are generally in a state of extreme insanitariness, and there is no desire on the part of the villagers to secure sanitation either external or internal. External sanitation consists of wide roads and lanes, conservancy, drainage and such like, while the internal is more within the sphere of the indi-vidual house owner; such as ventilation, lighting, freedom from dampness &c. It may be safely asserted that in none of the vil-lages now surveyed the above mentioned rudimentary requirements of sanitation obtain.

(a) Situation:-

(i) The majority of the villages are built in the midst of paddy fields. Though a good many of them are capable of admittin g natural drainage, it is rendered impossible by the construction of houses across the lines of drainage and what would otherwise be a well drained village, becomes a mass of slush and stagnant water during the rains. It is no uncommon experience in many villages, to have to wade through knee deep slush to reach a house.

(ii) Proximity of jungle:-

Where villages are situated on hill ~~sides~~ slopes or at their foot a luxuriant malnad jungle surrounds the village, only. a small clearing having been made for the village itself. Such jungle obstructs sun-light and prevents the free circulation of air, both of which are so essential to a healthy and vigorous life. This is the case with Kunihosur, Thuppur, Sannivasa, Horabyle and Koragi.

(iii) Proximity to paddy fields:-

It is a debatable point whether proximity of paddy fields to the village leads to danger from malaria. Even if such be the case, it is obviously very small and remote as compared to that which lurks at the very doors of the houses in the stagnant pools and ill-kept drains.

It must also be remembered that there will be water in the paddy fields only during the cultivation period, that even then the water will mostly be flowing from terrace to terrace and that the earth is frequently racked up after being heavily manur-ed all of which are unfavourable to the breeding of mosquitoes. Be that as it may, it is no doubt desirable from a purely sanitary point of view that thevillager should live as far away as possible from his fields. But it is impracticable of adoption in view of the prevailing condition of agriculture here.

(b) Water supply.

(b) Water supply.

No village has a pure water supply. The water source is generally a surface well, a honda, a tank and in times of drought pits dug up in paddy fields or tank beds. All these sources are liable to gross pollution. Some of the ways in which the water gets fouled are (1) dipping of dirty vessels, (2) people washing themselves, their clothes and their animals (3) people fouling the immediate neighbourhood (4) droppings of birds and falling of dead leaves (5) water passing over highly manured fields getting access to sources of water supply, either directly or through percolation.

(c) Drainage.

This is one of the most important essentials of good sanitation and also the one most frequently neglected. The lack of good drainage and the existence of innumerable pits in and about the village afford room for water to collect and stagnate, thus forming an ideal ground for musquitoes to breed. The pits when not filled with water are generally used for dumping manure which breeds flies that are known to carry dysentry, cholera, typhoid, infantile diarrhoea, intestinal worms. Thus the pits whether empty or full are veritable breeding grounds of disease.

(d) Manure pits.

Manure is invariably dumped indiscriminately any where in the

village without any specific place being assigned for the purpose. This is a serious defect but admits of easy remedy.

(e) Cattle sheds.

The villager generally shares his room with his cows, buf-
-faloes and fowl and it is no wonder that his health suffers. No amount of persuasion will I am afraid wean him from this habit.

(f) Rank vegetation.

It may be confidently asserted that not one village is free from lantana pest. Some villages e.g. Sirgere, Sadikoppa, Bilvaderkoppa, Thavaregoppa, Thamadihalli are literally buried in lantana jungle, that affords cover to filth, wild beasts, and reptiles and prevents the free surface movement of air. The removal of these jungle will undoubtedly better the general sanitation of the place and improve its appearance. But the pest has overgrown a vast area of land and the expenses of removing it will be enormous. To be effective, the lantana must be destroyed by the roots before the flowering season, and the operation of clearing repeated for some years. The people are not sufficiently educated to realise the necessity of eradica-
-tion and to co-operate with the Government. Under these circum-
-stances it may be questioned whether the benefit accruing from the clearance of lantana at Government cost in a single year is commensurate with the outlay involved unless the people are

placed under a legal obligation to keep their village free of this pest at all times after the initial clearing has been done.

V. Spleen rate and Vaccination rate.

(i) Spleen rate:- The only possible means of ascertaining the extent of the prevalence of malaria was by examining children for spleen. The spleen rate varies from 10 to 100 per cent. From my personal experiance in the Sub-Taluk I consider that the figures are by no means exaggerated. Out of 817 children examined 307 show enlarged spleens. Undoubtedly malaria is extensively prevalent in this area. The marginally noted villages had a spleen rate exceeding 25 per cent. I may state in passing, that while at Kumsi I collected certain Anopheline mosquitoes found there. These I got identified as Anopheline Punctalatus and Tessalatus a species that are not known to be carriers of malaria. Yet Kumsi is highly malarial The question requires further investigati

1. Kunihosur
2. Tuppuru
3. Sannivasa
4. Horabylu
5. Koragi
6. Chordi
7. Chickmarsa
8. Hosur
9. Balekotta
10. Hubanahall
11. Chamanahal
12. Mandighatta
13. Chinmane
14. Singanahalli
15. Hosur
16. Adagodi
17. Sadikoppa
18. Anesara
19. Chennanahalli
20. Ittigehalli
21. Thamadihalli
22. Dodmatahli
23. Tavarekoppa.

(ii) Vaccination.

Out of a total number of 817 children examined, only 93 bore marks of successful vaccination and 322 of previous attacks of Small-pox. The figures show in how deplorably a backward state vaccination is in this area. This is entirely due to the people themselves who seem averse to vaccination and conceal their

children when the Vaccinator goes to their village. The figures also speak eloquently of the frequency of Small-pox epidemic in these villages.

There are but a few of the most important points that are revealed by a study of the returns shown in the survey. They demand the serious and thoughtful consideration of every one who has the well being of the malnad ryot at heart. A spendthrift by nature, often running into debts which he has no possible mean of discharging and paying usurious rates of interest generally in kind to the relentless Sowkar, the malnad ryot is often completely in the clutches of the money lender who has no scruple in squeezing out the last drop from his victim. The habit of liquor drinking is also increasing at an alarming rate. As the ryot has in addition to contend against the sudden and total loss of his cattle by wild beasts and diseases, and against the inertia which prevents him from giving up his primitive methods of agri-culture, it will be seen that he is indeed in a pitiable state and that strenuous and whole-hearted efforts are required, if he is to be saved from utter ruin.

VI. My recommendations.

This report is necessarily brief and deals with only a small proportion of the work that yet remains to be done and minute details that would be more appreciably considered in the actual working out of the plan would be out of place here. All attempts

directed towards the remedying of this regrettable state of affairs should necessarily proceed on the following lines if any improvement is to be effected

(A) Educating the people. (B) Lessening their poverty.

(C) Rendering more efficient medical and midwifery aid which would lesson the terrible mortality now existing.

(A) The Education of the masses will best be effected by means of popular lectures, demonstrations, distribution of leaflets &c thus spreading a wider knowledge on Sanitary matters and removing from the minds of the people, their deeply rooted dislike for new ideas and wholesome reforms. I would lay special stress on the proper education of children by fully qualified and competent teachers as herein we have a most potent and permanent instrument of effecting our intentions.

(B) Lessening the poverty of the people and improving their economic conditions by means of the co-operative movements, and judicious Govt. grants or concessions opening out communications when the villagers wish to shift to better sites or to construct better houses, would also go a long way to help the villagers.

(C) The existing medical and midwifery aid is totally disproportionate to the area over which the relief is sought to be administered. Kursi Sub-Taluk has now one dispensary and even that dispensary ~~xxxxxxxx~~ is not doing as much good as it might. I would suggest the establishment of an itenerating dispensary conducted

by an efficient and conscientious Medical Officer. Free and wide distribution of quinine would be a most powerful weapon in combatting malaria.

It must also be admitted that a good deal of unreasonable prejudice exists in the popular mind against availing themselves of the services of midwives. We are bound to take this feeling into account and to overcome it.

I am myself in favour of appointing a "Lady Lecturer" who would go out to villages and explain to women in popular language how to take care of themselves and their infants in the critical periods of their lives.

Many of the other defects that I have pointed out carry in themselves the suggestions for their removal or at least amelioration.

Our ultimate aim must be so to educate the people that they should spontaneously and of their own accord desire for a life based on sanitary and health principles and try to secure it by their own unaided exertions. But till that time is reached this Government will have to see that the necessary reforms are introduced and that they carry the people along with them as far as possible.

The lines above suggested would naturally take some time to be worked out. In the meantime attention should be concentrated

on the following measures which are no doubt included in the Malnad Improvement Order dated 22nd Feb. 1914

(1) In a large majority of cases the villages would have to be shifted to a new site.

(2) In such of the villages where shifting is not necessary or is not found possible on account of the disinclination of the people to do so, wide roads and lanes should be opened and houses aligned properly. When a village is shifted to a new site it should be built on well laid out plans.

(3) Wholesome water supply is necessary for every village.

4) Arrangements should be made to effectively drain the village and excavations in and about the villages should be strictly prohibited.

(5) Every village should be allotted a specified place for dumping manure.

(6) Free distribution of quinine through the patel or through the school master or both is desirable.

(7) The sequestration of cattle from living houses should be insisted upon.

Annexture D shows briefly the requirements of each village in a tabular form.

A map showing the area surveyed is also appended for reference. Annexure E.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my grateful thanks to the Deputy Commissioner who was ever ready to help me in this work with his sympathy and advice and also to Mr. Heblikar for help cheerfully rendered whenever sought. I must also express my appreciation of the quickness with which Overseer Mr. Venkata Rama Iyer understood the nature of his work and did it to my entire satisfaction.

Sd. J. V. Karve

District Health Officer,

S h i m o g a.

Copy

M. Appanna Gr 1/2

Secretary

Malnad Improvement Committee

Annexure A. Enc. to Lang. 46-15-3.

ITARY SURVEY.

Part I.

Taluk

Hobli

Village

Date of inspection

Area of village

Area of gavatana

Area of forests

Area of waste lands

(a) Unculturable

(b) Culturable

Area of holding under cultivation

Population

(a) As per Census of 1871

-do- 1881

-do- 1891

-do- 1901

-do- 1911

(b) As per Khaneshumari of 1909-10

-do- 1910-11

-do- 1911-12

-do- 1912-13

-do- 1913-14

Births and deaths for as many years as possible, with ages at death, in a tabular form.

Causes of death as given by the Patel, in a tabular form.

Part II.

I. Number of houses

(a) Habited - Tiled - Thatched

(b) Uninhabited

(c) Number of vacant sites

II. Give a rough sketch of the village showing

(a) Roads and lanes

(b) Wells, tanks, ponds, streams.

(c) Jungle

(d) Rank vegetation

(e) Manure pits

(f) Burial ground

III. Situation of the village

(a) Is it in a valley or in a rising ground or plateau?

(b) Is it a windy place?

(c) Is there much of rank vegetation?

IV. Housing.

Whether low or raised on plinths, whether dry or damp; ?

Ventilated and lighted ?

Whether sufficient air space round ?

How does domestic solid and liquid waste is disposed of?

Back yards: Their condition :

Are manure pits in back yards and their condition

Cattle: How are they tithered and their condition

V. Drainage

Does village admit of free natural drainage?

Is village flooded during rainy weather?

VI. Soil

Whether over 8 feet porous soil ?

VII. Water supply : Sources.

Whether liable to contamination ?

Whether contamination could be removed ?

Is water supply always available ?

Describe in general terms the quality of water

What is the source of water supply during drought ?

VIII. Diseases

(a) Epidemics

(b) Malaria

Is village frequented by epidemic

When and what was the last epidemic?

IX. Schools.

1. Government

2. Private

Nature and ownership of building.

Its situation with respect to its surroundings.

Number of boys and girls on the roll.

Average daily attendance.

If Government, whether provided with the necessary means of instruction. as black boards, maps etc.

X. Disposal of dead human bodies and cattle.

Situation of burial ground whether in close proximity to village or sources of drinking water supply.

XI. If there is any decrease of population what do villagers attribute this to ?

(a) whether emigrated ?

(b) whether due to large number of deaths ?

XII. What do villagers suggest for improving the village?

XIII. What does the Inspector recommend for improving the village?

Part III.

I. Number of children examined

(a) Number with spleen

(b) Are there adults with spleen

(c) Are there Anopheline breeding places in and in the immediate neighbourhood of village?

II. Vaccination.

(a) Number of children examined

(1) protected by vaccination

(2) - do - small-pox

(b) Number of unprotected children

III. Have the people taken to vaccination?

Sd. J.V. Karve,
District Health Officer,
Shimoga.

" C O P Y "

M. Appanna
Secretary, Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga.

Annexure B.

Enc. to Lang. 46 - 15-3

Statement which Shows the Census population of villages.

			1891	1901	1911	Probable causes of increase or decrease
Villages in which there has been a continuous decline in population from 1891 — 1911	1	Somesettikoppa	64	59	54	Unhealthy villages. Emigration due to unhealthiness and to manganese industry. Also high mortality.
	2	Chickmarasa	257	227	225	
	3	Horabailu	74	56	41	
	4	Thavarekoppa	100	91	86	
	5	Doddamatali	145	110	71	
		Total	640	543	477	
Villages which show a varying progress between 1891 and 1911. All these are 'Bechirak' now	1	Keechikoppa	1	10	0	Probably a temporary population which did not prefer to stick on. All are now 'Bechirak'
	2	Gundur	10	0	0	
	3	Santhekere	32	0	0	
	4	Manjarikoppa	0	33	0	
	5	Sudur	10	0	0	
	6	Dugalimane	0	18	7	

		Total	53	61	7
Villages which showed decline in population between 1891-1901 but increase between 1901-1911	1	Chamenahally	396	387	462
	2	Ragihosahalli	162	136	148
	3	Danavandi	80	79	135
	4	Dyavanahere	339	335	436
	5	Sannivasa	97	57	71
	6	Hosur	62	52	59
	7	Chennahally	174	120	151
	8	Hirigehally	165	163	184
	9	Malalkoppa	39	20	37
		Total	1514	1349	1683

Comparatively dry and healthy villages Decrease in 1911 may be due to Immigration and Settlement of Lambani colonies.

B. 7.

contd on Sheet.

Annexure B.

Statement which Shows the Census population of Villages.

			1891	1901	1911	
Villages which showed increase in population between 1891-1901 but decrease between 1901-1911	1	Kumsi	1656	2001	1895	Unhealthy
	2	Hosur	31	54	41	Very unhealthy
	3	Hubanahally	244	283	236	do
	4	Singanahally	151	154	93	do
	5	Balekoppa	557	580	471	do
	6	Chinmane	267	314	238	do
	7	Chordi	446	451	388	Extremely unhealthy
	8	Thuppur	57	122	88	Temporary settlers probably emigrated.
	9	Kumi Hosur	110	135	93	do
	10	Koraji	82	85	72	do
	11	Kachikoppa	50	60	55	Emigration
	12	Adagadi	109	118	82	Emigration
	13	Sherigere	451	465	292	Very unhealthy: Subject to epidemics
	14	Maleshankar	3	6	5	Only one family of Pujari who lives in Tavarekoppa
	15	Thamadihally	679	740	536	Unhealthy
	16	Bilgumi	102	151	129	do
	17	Javali Tevaru	45	46	30	do
	18	Kohalli	792	935	697	do. Epidemics, Plague & Cholera.

		Total	5916	0199	5516	
Villages not shewn as populated in 1891 & 1901 but shewn in 1911	1	Gopasettipura	0	0	54	Now 'Beehirak'
	2	Chikkahalu	0	0	1	do
	3	Kudi	0	0	22	do
	4	Maleshenkerfoot	0	0	100	Temporary population belonging to Manganese industry
	5	Anesara	0	0	9	Lambani Settlers.
		Total	0	0	186	
Villages which have increased in population between 1891 & 1911	1	Gudenkoppa	43	86	94	Comparatively healthy & dry
	2	Hosakote	25	73	187	Now 'Beehirak'
	3	Mandigahalla	379	481	491	Temp population belonging to Manganese Industry
	4	Chick Danawandi	29	30	40	comparatively healthy
	5	Bilvadarkoppa	149	228	230	Immigration from neighbouring villages
	6	Adnigakottige	17	21	32	
		Total	642	919	1074	
Village not included in the area under the Malnad Improvement scheme	1	Ainur	1157	1207	1162	
		Total including Ainur	9922	10878	10,105	

J. C. Karve
Sd/ District Health Officer

Copy
M. Appanna
Secretary
Malnad Improvement Committee

Annexure C.

Statement showing in an abstract form some of the important things noticed in village. For the sake of briefness the statement is prepared in a symbolic form.

Serial number	Name of village	Population as per Censuses of 1881	1891	1901	1911	Number of deaths during decade = D	Number of births during decade = B	Number of persons living at the end of decade = E	Probable causes of decrease of population	Situation of village	Water Supply	Manure	Spleen rate	Protection against Small pox	Leprosy & Anopheline
										If on good sloping site = ∧ If on gently sloping site = ⊓ If on a flat site = ⊓ If in a hollow = ∪ If well drained = W.D If Badly drained = B.D If Flooded = F If Swampy = Sw If Jungly = J If Paddy fields in the vicinity = P If rank Vegetation = R.V If Anopheline breeding places present = An	If well = W If pond = P If pit = Pit If tank = T If contaminated = C If highly Contaminated = HC If perennial = P If intermittent = I	If manure kept at a distance from the houses and in the neighbourhood of fields = M.N If manure kept in the vicinity of houses and causing nuisance = M No. of children with Spleen examined. No. of Spleen enlarged. Denominator =	No. of children with Vaccination marks = V If no Vaccination marks. No. of children examined. Denominator =	No. of persons using water in Pond and the neighbourhood = P Wells found in Pond and the neighbourhood = W
1	Kumihosur	126	110	135	93	5/2	9/2	E		∧		M			
2	Tuppur	124	57	122	88	5/4	14/4	E		∧		M 10/4			
3	Sannivasa	91	97	57	71	2/1	4/1	E		∧		M			

	Koragi	91	82	85	72	No registers are available		M	Λ
Kunsi	Chordi	501	446	451	388	54/9	162/9	E. Ep. M. 88/9	∪
	Chickmarasa	313	257	227	225	23/5	42/5	M. 10/5	⊓
	Hosur	81	31	54	41	5/3	9/3	E M. 6/3	∪
Kunsi	Balekoppa	579	557	580	471	25/4	45/4	Ep. M.	⊓
	Chikdanawandi	73	80	79	135	No registers available		-	Λ
	Hubanahally	226	244	283	236	30/6	43/6	M	⊓
	Gudenkoppa	58	43	86	94	15/4	5/4	-	Λ
Kunsi	Chamenahalli	364	396	387	462	75/6	58/6	M	⊓
Kunsi	Ragihosahalli	157	162	136	148			M	⊓
	[illegible]	360	339	325	431	12/4	9/4		⊓

W.D. P.J R.V Al	P C μ	MN	6/7	0+0/7	No
B.D. P.J R.V	W.P.C μ	M N	9/10	3+1/10	No.
W.D P.J R.V Al	W. HC I	MN		1+0/4	No
B.D F P.J R.V Al	W C μ	M N	6/6	0+2/6	yes
W.D. P.J R.V Al	Pit HC. μ	M.N	4/7	1+4/7	No.
B.D. P.J. R.V Al	W.T.C I	M.N	16/33	3+13/33	yes
B.D. P. Al	W.C μ	M.N	9/23	0+9/23	yes
B.D.F Sw P R.V Al	W.C μ	M.N	7/17	1+4/17	No
B.D. F Sw. P. Al	W.C. μ	M N	20/48	0+26/48	No.
W.D P.R.V	T. HC I	M N	3/26	1+17/26	No
B.D. F Sw P R.V Al	W.T. HC I	M N	19/32	1+16/32	yes
W.D. J.R.V	T. HC I.	M N	4/18	2+8/18	No
B.D F Sw P R.V. Al	T. HC I	M.N	20/43	7+33/43	No
W.D.P.R.V Al	W.T. HC I	M.N	4/16	2+1/16	yes
W.D.P.R.V Al	W.T.C μ	M.N	4/39	2+8/39	yes

Village is overcrowd

16		Mandigatta including Hosur matti	337	379	481	491	15/1	16/1				M	
17		Chunmane	200	267	314	238				E		M	
18	Kunnsi Kotti	Suigavahally	147	151	154	93	3/2	10/2				M	
19		Kunnsi	1676	1656	2001	1895	54/1	57/1		E	Ep	M	
20		Somesettykoppa	56	64	59	54					Ep	m	
21	Hosurahalli Hosakotti Hamachatti Kotti	Danavandi	41	29	30	40	3/7	12/7				M	
22		Adagadu	116	109	118	82				E		M	⊓
23		Hosur	57	62	52	59	6/3	9/3			Ep	M	⊓
24		Sadikoppa	168	83	99	73	11/5	18/5		E	Ep	M	⊓
25		Anesara	38	0	0	9	2/3	5/3				M	⊓
26	Hosakotti	Chenankally	97	174	120	151	4/1	1/1				M	⊓
27		Ittigehally	228	165	135	184	12/4	21/4			Ep	M	⊓
28	Hamachatti	Idurgere	502	451	465	292	16/2	15/2		E	Ep	M	⌣
29		Tamadihalli	720	674	740	536	11/1	17/1		E	Ep	M	⊓
30		Bilvadarkoppa	162	149	228	230					Ep	M	⊓

B.D.P.RV Ab.	W.T.HC./.	M N	18/44	10+17/44	yes Village is overcrowded
B.D.F Sw RV.Ab	P W HC /	M.N	17/38	2+4/20	yes
B.D.P Sw F R.V.Ab	W.C.I	M.N.	3/7	0+0/7	No
B.D.F.Sw P.J R.V Ab	W.T.HC	M.N	13/52	26+13/52	yes Punctatus and Tessalatus found here
B.D.F Sw P.J R.V Ab	W.T. HC	M.N			yes
W.D.R.V Ab	W.T. HC I	M.N	0/5	2+2/5	yes.
W.D.R.V	T. HC. I	M.N	2/8	1+7/8	yes
B.D.R.V Ab	W.C.I	M N	1/4	0+2/4	No
B.D.R.V Sw.Ab	W.HC./.	M.N	4/4	0+3/4	No.
W.D.Ab	P.C.I	-	4/10	0+3/10	No
W.D.R.V Ab	W Pit HC.I	M.N	28/50	2+9/50	No.
B.D.Ab.	W.C./.	M.N	17/39	1+6/39	No
B.D.F.RV Ab.	T.HC.I	M.N	2/14	3+5/14	No
B.D.F.Sw R.V.Ab.	P.HC./.	M.N	2/63	1+35/63	No
B.D.F Sw R.V.Ab	T.HC./.	M.N	2/14	3+8/14	No

4)

31		Bilgunu	129	102	151	129	5/2	4/2	Ep.	M
32	Ucchi Kodla	Dodmakale	173	145	110	71	1/2	3/2	E	M
33		Kenchikoppa	42	50	60	55	2/2	3/2	Ep.	M
34	Hosru	Malalkoppa	31	39	20	37			Ep	M
35		Navattu Tevaru ?	33	45	46	30	1/1	1/1		M
36	Kodla	Tavarikoppa	150	100	91	86	1/1	0/1		M
37	Hiriakalle	Amur	1069	1157	1207	1162	17/1	23/1	Ep.	M
38		Kokatally	566	793	933	697	10/1	34/1	Ep	M.

Copy

M. Appanna Shetty

Secretary

Mahad Improvement Committee

Shimoga Dt.

5	D. Sw. R.V Ab	P.H.C.I	M.N	8/33	5+14/33	No	Jodi Village
	D. Sw. T. R.V. Ab	W.C.I	M.N	6/12	0+0/12	No	
	D. Sw. Rv Ab	T.H.C.I	M.N	1/8	2+3/8	No	
	D. Sw. P. R.V Ab	P.T.H.C.I	M.N	1/5	0+2/5	No	Joda village
	D. Sw. RV. Ab	P.H.C.I	M.N	2/12	0+0/12	No	
	R.V. Ab	P.H.C.T.I	M.N	3/9	0+8/9	No	
	D. Sw. RV Ab	T.W.H.C.I	M.N	17/57	12+29/57	No	
1	D. R.V Ab	W.C.I	M.N			yes	

Sd/ J. V. Karve

District Health officer

Shimoga District

Shimoga

Annexure D. Shows in a tabular form

Serial Number	Name of Hobli	Name of Village	Water Supply.	Shifting of Village to a new Site	Selection of Site for Manure pits	Filling of Manure pits	Ten Con
1		Kuni hosur	Well (Rs 500)		necessary.		
2		Tuppur	Well (Rs 500)	Necessary			
3		Sannivasa.	Well (Rs 300)	—	necessary	necessary	
4		Horabailu	Well (Rs 250)	Necessar			Villagers them.
5		Koragi	Well (Rs: 400)	—	necessary	necessary	Nec
6		Chorade	The village should be shifted to an entirely new se have been prepared.				
7		Hosur	The village may with advantage be shifted				
8		Balekoppa.	The village should be shifted to a new,				
9		Chick Narasa.	Well (Rs 400)		necessary	necessary	
10		Chick Danavandi	Well (Rs 600)	—			
11		Chamenahalli	Well -	—	—		
12		Hubanahally.	Well (Rs 600)	It is advisable to shift the vi			
13		Gudena Koppa	Well (Rs 600)	—	necessary	necessary	Villa asks f
14		Ragi hosahally	Well -	—	do	do	
15		Devanakere -	-	—	do	do	-
16		Mandaghatta	Repairs for Well Rs (200)	—	do	do	Village for the
17		Chinnane	Well	The village should be shifted			
18		Kunishi -	Wells	The old pettah requires shifting.			
19		Somesheltly Koppa.		The pettah requires drainage clear Should be aligned properly & roa			
20		Singasahally	Repairs for Well (Rs: 400)	new pettah must be diverted to the vo			
				—	necessary	necessary (Rs: 100)	

Enc. to Secy. 46-15-3

ber sion	Clearing of Rank vegeta tion.	Felling of jungle in vicinity of village.	Repairing of Tank.	Remarks.
—	Necessary	Necessary	—	
—	—	—	—	When shifted the village must be built on an approved plan.
	Necessary	Necessary	—	
sk for	—	—	—	S. No. 3.4.4 are good site for new village
ary	Necessary	Necessary	—	

. The villagers have consented. Site has been selected. Plans etc. for laying out a new site. The villagers not quite willing. The present site therefore requires [drainage
. drained. Site

Necessary

[of well
Villagers have contributed | society of Cost
ge to a new site. The cost of improving the present site would be great.

s Item	
	Necessary
	do.
	do Rs. 300)
ask	Necessary

The village requires extension.....

Village ask for extension. [illegible] are drained & requires

a new Site Timber concessions asked by the villagers.

rangements are being made with consent of the people to extend the town
ng of rank vegetation filling & draining of pits & trenches. The house
s to be widened. The waste water in the Tank which now passes through
ccy below.

Necessary Rs.
(Rs200)

Annexure D Shows in tabular form th

Serial Number	Name of Hobali	Name of village	Water Supply	Shifting of village to a new site	Selection of site for manure & other pits	Filling of manure & other pits
21	Yarvarakally	(Dod) Danavanda	Repairs for well.	—	Necessary	Necessary
22	"	Adagadi		Village should be shifted to		
23	"	Hosure	do		Necessary	
24	"	Sadi Koppa	do		do	Necessary
25	"	Anisara	Well		do	
26	"	Chennanahally	well		do	Necessary
27	"	Digehally	Repairs for well.	Selection of site for Latrines necessary	do	do
28	"	Shirgere	Village should be shifted to			
29	"	Savarekoppa	Well (Rs. 500)	—	Necessary	Necessary
30	"	Jamadehally	Repairs to Honda (Rs: 700)	—	do	do
31	"	Belvadar koppa	Well	—	do	do
32	"	Doddamadali	Repairs to well (Rs: 150)	—	do	do
33	"	Belguni	well	—	do	do
34	"	Kachi koppa	well (Rs 300)	—	do	do
35	"	Malal Koppa	Repairs to Honda	The village should be		
36	"	Govadi Tevaru	Well (Rs: 500)	—	Necessary	Necessary (Rs:
37	"	Ainur		The village should be shif		
38	"	Kohally	Well (Rs: 1000)	enormous cost on its present	Necessary	Necessary

Requirements of each village.

Sheet No. 2.
50

Timber	Clearing of	Felling of jungle	Repairs	
recession	Rank or	in vicinity of	of Tanks	Remarks.
	vegetation	village		
	Necessary			Delapidated houses to be pulled down
New Site -			Villagers ask for it	
Villagers ask for them				
do.	(Necessary			
do	Necessary Rs. (5-00 f.)			
do				
do	Necessary			
do	do.			Village admits of improvement Patil is an influential man.
New Site	S. No. 72, 74 & 75 are			suited. Villagers have Consented to go out.
Villagers ask for them	Necessary (Rs: 250 f.)		Villagers ask for Repairs of Kattha	
do	do			
do	Necessary Rs 200/-			Village should be realigned
do	do	Necessary (Rs 300)	Villagers ask for it	do
do	do	do	do	
do	do (Rs. 200/-)	—	—	Village requires drainage

Shifted to a new site. The sites are prepared

Villagers ask for them

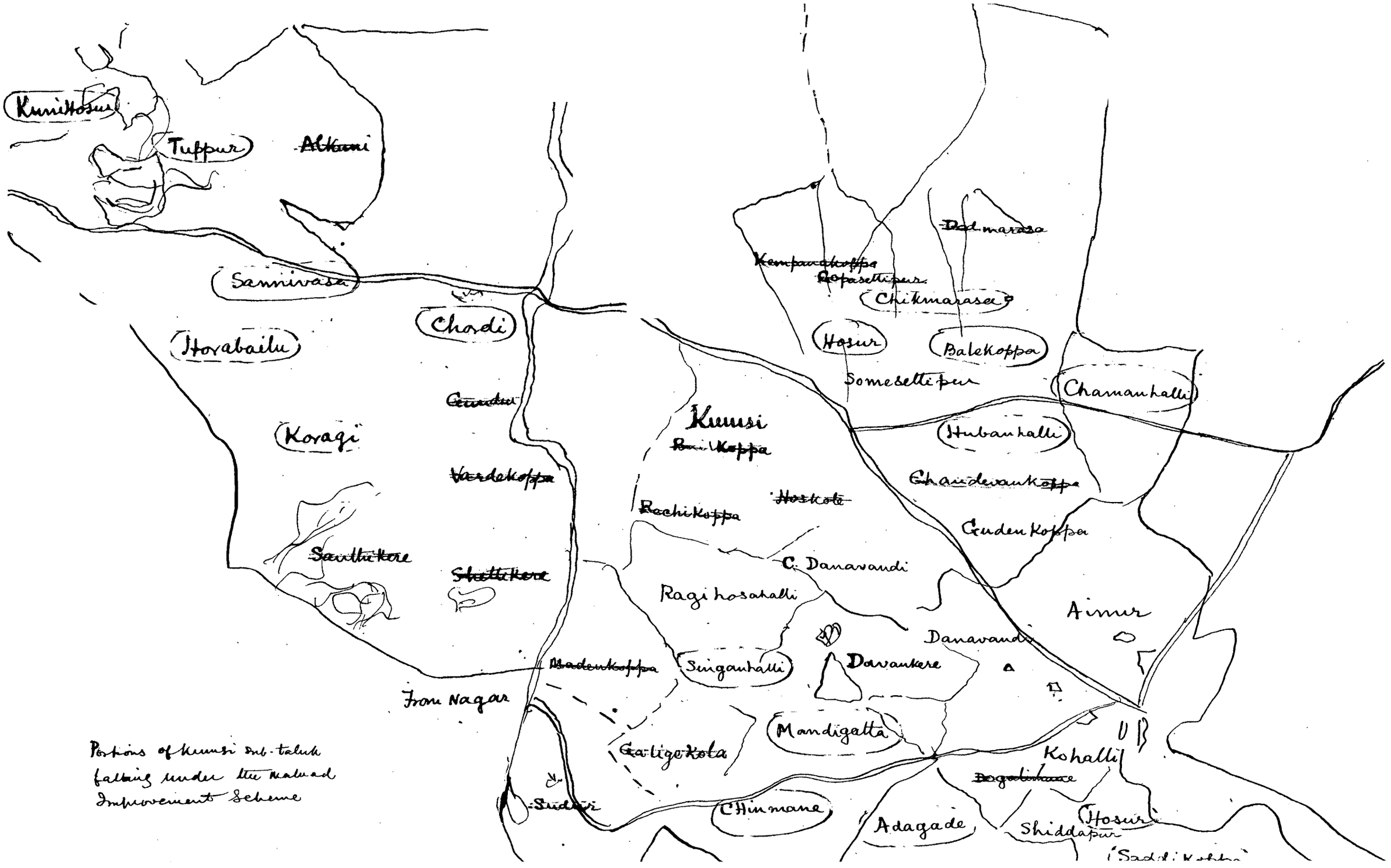
to an entirely new site. It cannot be improved except at an

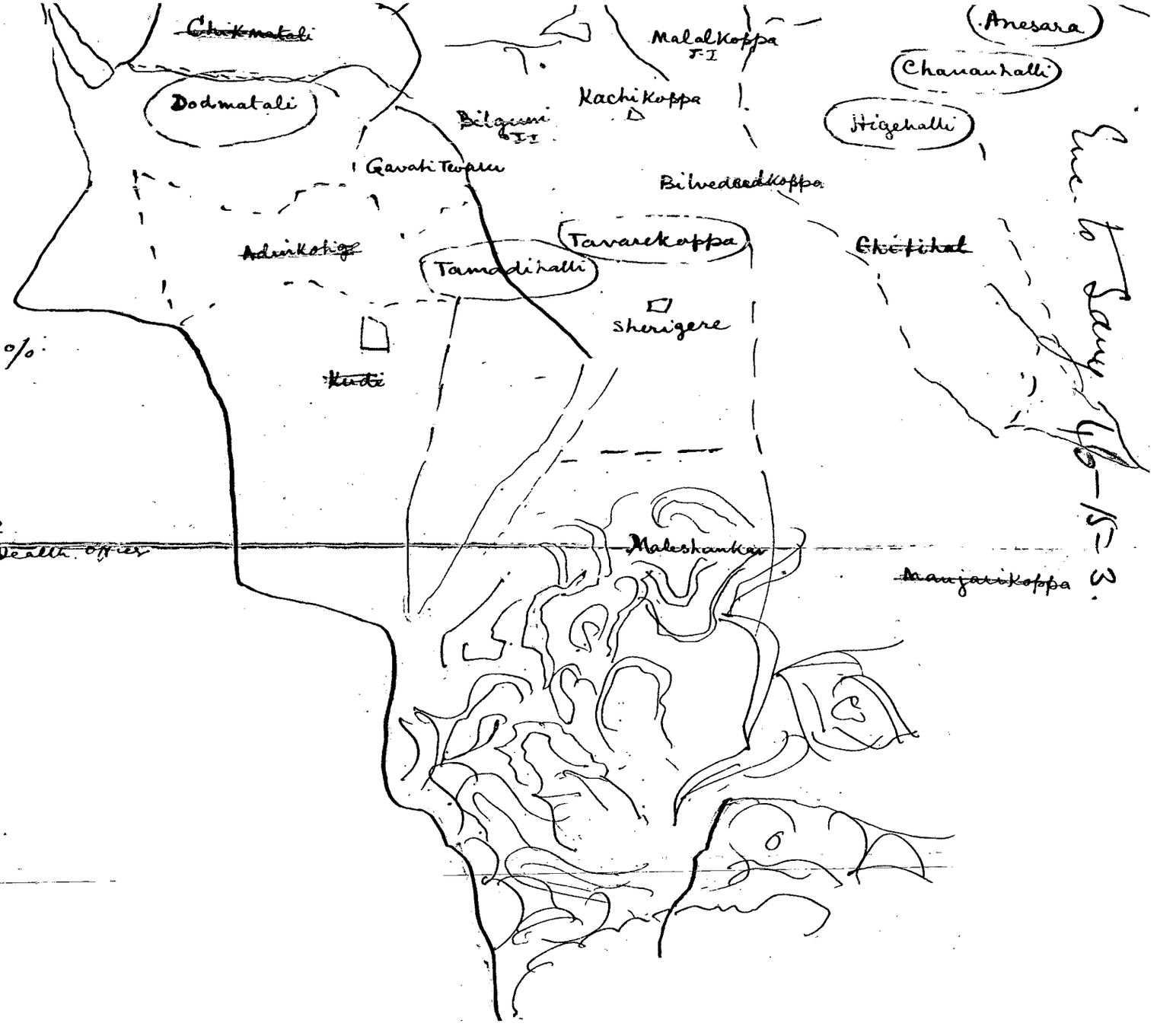
cost.

Copy

Secretary
Malad Improvement Scheme

Sd/- J. V. Karve
District Health Officer


Kunithosur
Tuppur
Sannivasa
Chardi
Hovabailu
Koragi
Kumsi
Hosur
Balekoppa
Somesettipur
Chamanhalli
Hubanhalli
Guden Koppa
C. Danavandi
Ragihosahalli
Danavandi
Aimur
Davankere
Singanhalli
From Nagar
Mandigatta
Kohalli
Chinmane
Adagade
Shiddapur
Hosur
Portions of Kumsi sub-taluk falling under the Malnad Improvement Scheme



Enc. to Surg. Gen. No. 3.

N. B.

Villages struck off written in red ink denote Bechirak villages

2 Villages in an oval circle have spleen rate over 25 o/o.

Sd J. V. Harvie
District Health Officer

copy

M. Appanna
Secretary
Malaria Improvement Committee
Shemoga.

10 copies
Amaan system for carrying out anti-malarial operations in the Shimoga District

52

G.R.S. 28]

File No.

Serial No. 4

Diary No. of letter replied to 2063 ~~1758~~

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
(Sanitary)

dated this (second) day of the , 191 .

READ Letter dated 15 dated the 15th September from the Deputy Commissioner & Chairman, Malaria Improvement Committee, Shimoga District, stating that in a locality where

Date of issue 21.2.16.

Signed by Mr A.V. Ramanathan

ORDER THEREON.—No.

Contractors are available for carrying out Malaria Improvement work Contract system of letting out the work will have preference

over

SUBJECT.

GPB—50,000—1-12-12

and where they are not, arrangements will have to be made to import the requisite number of labourers from outside and get the work done under a Mani system (~~i.e. employment~~ of Gangs of Coolies with a head man for each Gang, fully equipping them with necessary tools and plant and paying them fluctuating salaries calculated on the number of days and hours they ~~actually work~~) and requesting sanction to the proposal of the Committee ~~to adopt the system~~ for carrying out the work as above proposed.

may perhaps be omitted. Bde

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 36 dated the 18th December 15 from the Surveyor, forwarding a Copy of the report from the District Health Officer, Shimoga, on the Sanitary Survey of the villages in the Kumsi Sub Taluk and his specific proposals thereon together with details for the employment of Gangs of Coolies &c.

G. R. S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

under ~~Para~~ the ... system.

order 6212-5 Sam 46-15-4

D 24.2.16

The proposal of the Director to adopt the amani system for carrying out anti-Malaria operations in places where it is not practicable to work under the Contract system, ~~is not possible~~ is sanctioned.

2 It is trusted that suitable arrangements will be made for supervising the work so that full value is got for the money expended.

WEH 21/2/16

... June 1916

... Assistant

D 6/11/16

The Director of Medical Services, Dar es Salaam.

for information. Assistant Director of Medical Services

GPB—20,000—7-7-14

D 24-2-16 WEH

295

55

G. R. S. 26]

SUBJECT Sanitary Survey Conducted in Kumsi Sub Taluk

Diary No. of letter replied to 46-15

Section

File No.

Serial No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Sanitary)

, the 191 .

No. 8706

San 46-15-5

29.5.16.

Date of issue 29-5-16

To The Deputy Commissioner

Chairman Dt. J. Committee

Shimoga District.

Signed by M B Subba Rao

Sir,

In Continuation of Govt. Pr.

No 6212-5 dated the 24th Febry 16

San 46-15-4

I am directed to suppress that

the report on the Test Sanitary

and Malarial Survey of

certain villages in the Kumsi

Sub Taluk, by Mr. Kamat,

District Sanitary officer, Shimoga

may

over.

X5

may be printed and circulated and also placed at the disposal of Members at the discretion of the Board of the Local Improvement Committees and also at the disposal of the press.

J Hawke
Secretary
Acting Secretary 4/1
2/4/14 General Dept.

List of enclosu

Copied by

Examined b

GPB—20,000—14-2-14